

Recurrence of deadly diseases

†256. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some diseases like T.B., Malaria and small pox which had become almost extinct, are taking place again;

(b) if so, the regions where these diseases have become more deadly;

(c) whether it is also a fact that old medicines for these diseases have become ineffective and prices of new medicines are very high; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to make these medicines easily available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The number of TB cases being reported over the last few years have been more or less static. Since TB spreads by air, its rate of prevalence is almost the same throughout the country.

In so far as Malaria is concerned, the incidence of malaria in the country was brought down to the level of 0.1 million cases annually in 1965 which resurged and increased to 6.47 million cases annually in 1976. The incidence was again brought down to 2.18 million cases in the year 1984 and since then it has been contained around 2-3 million cases annually. The areas most affected by malaria are seven North-Eastern States and predominant by tribal areas of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan and Orissa.

Small pox has been eradicated in India and elsewhere in the World.

(c) and (d) In so far as TB is concerned, studies indicate that primary drug resistance is only 2-3 per cent. Under the National TB Control Programme (NTCP), quality anti TB drugs are provided to all the patients, free of cost.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

[23 February, 2001]

RAJYA SABHA

In the case of Malaria, in few areas in the country *P. Falciparum* malaria parasite has developed resistance to commonly used anti-malaria Chloroquine and Central Government is providing full quantity of Sulphadoxine and Pyremithamine Combination (500mg + 25 mg) to treat such cases, apart from other anti-malarials, as per the requirement and demand of the States/UTs. The areas where second line of treatment in PF cases are being used is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of areas having P.F. Resistance to Chloroquine, where second line of treatment Sulfa + Pyrimethamine combination is followed

States/UTs	Districts (PHCs)
1. Assam	Karbi-Anglong Nowgong Darrang (Orang)
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Tirap (Jairampur PHC)
3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	G. Nicobar L. Andaman
4. Goa	North Goa (Aldona PHC)
5. Gujarat	Panchmahal (Kadana PHC) Kutch-Bhuj (Khavada PHC)
6. Karnataka	Kolar (Gulur PHC)
7. Madhya Pradesh	DNK Project
8. Maharashtra	Chandrapur Raigadh (Washi PHC)
9. Meghalaya	All districts except Jaintia Hills
10. Mizoram	Aizwal (Sairang PHC) Lunglei (Hnahthial PHC)
11. Nagaland	All districts
12. Orissa	Keonjhar town only

States/UTs	Districts (PHCs)
13. Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
14. West Bengal	Purulia (Ajodhya Hills) (Bogumundi) Jalpaiguri (Uttarlatabari PHC) (Kalchini)

Internet connectivity of Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary to National Medical Library

257. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary has been provided Internet connectivity to the National Medical Library; and

(b) if not, when the Institute would be linked to the library?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) A pilot project has been launched to link National Medical Library with 23 Government Medical College Libraries (1 each in the capital city of State/UT) through Internet. The Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary will be considered for linking if a decision is taken in respect of other Government Medical College Libraries.

Shortage of medicines in AIIMS

258. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the non-availability and shortages of medicines prescribed by the Institute's doctors at the AIIMS drug store, putting patients to lot of inconvenience; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken by Government to ensure availability of prescribed medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Life